

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—BLACK CROSS.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BOY DETECTIVE—OUT
ON THE LOOSE.ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-
way.—MARIAGE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DEAL OF DIVORCE.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FAN-
TOMES OF HUMPHY DUMPTY.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—
JULIUS CÆSAR.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 32d st.—
EUROPEAN HIPPODROMATICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH
OPERA.—DON GIOVANNI.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Perform-
ances afternoon and evening.—DARLING.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
THE VETERAN.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
THE DUKES' MOTTO.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—
MATTIE MADON, THE HUGHERLAND ANGEL.THEATRE COMIQUE, 61 Broadway.—COMIC VOCA-
LISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—DIVORCE.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—NEGRO ACTS.—BURLINGAME, BALLEE, &c.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third ave-
nue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 30 Bowery.—
NEGRO ENTERTAINMENT, BURLINGAME, &c. Matinee.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 244 st., between 6th
and 7th streets.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 535 Broadway.—
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.PAVILION, No. 685 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY OR-
CHESTRA.NEW YORK CIRQUE, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

[New York, Tuesday, February 13, 1872.]

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THE REMAINS OF ARCHBISHOP SPALDING
were interred in the crypt of the Catholic
Cathedral at Baltimore yesterday with a pomp
and ceremony befitting the exalted position he
held in this life as a cleric, a citizen and a
man. The funeral sermon was preached by
Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, and as a
pious, heartfelt tribute to a fellow laborer in
the vineyard will be read for his generous,
beautiful sentiments and admired for its ele-
gant eloquence. A full and interesting report
of the deeply impressive ceremonies which
closed the story of the great deceased church-
man will be found in to-day's HERALD.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY—CHASE OFF THE
FIELD.—The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Freeman's
Journal—home organ of Judge Nelson, of the
United States Supreme Court—announces that
Chief Justice Chase has dismissed all thought
of being a candidate for President this year,
and is in favor of the nomination of Senator
Trumbull as the opposition candidate. The
Journal also asserts that most of the leading
democrats in this State are at present inclined
to accept Senator Trumbull as the "coming
man," but oppose any precipitate action. But
all speculations on this subject are at this
time idle. The real "coming man" may not
yet be dreamed of in the philosophy of the
most far-seeing politician.

REPUTATION ON THE HALF-SHELL.—The
Richmond Enquirer says that "if the reputa-
tion of one-half of the debt (the Virginia State
debt) would do any good there would be some
sort of incentive to acquiesce in the thing,"
but that, "when nothing appreciable is gained
by it, it is hard to see the taint of reputation
imposed upon our community." So it is. And
we would say, furthermore, to the honest
men of the "Old Dominion," of all things
beware of every jack-o'-lantern that leads into
the "Dismal Swamp" of reputation.
"Who enters here leaves hope behind."

The Herald's Expedition to Africa—The
Newspaper the Pioneer of Civilization—
The Rumored Death of Mr. Stanley.

The modern newspaper marks the progress
of civilization. "Let me write the songs of a
people," says a writer, "and I care little who
makes their laws." Well, we have changed
that in a fashion. Ballads and edicts are
good in their way, and go far towards im-
pressing the ideas of a nation, but the press
surpasses them in its modern growth and
as a necessity of our riper life. The
work of a representative journal that
keeps pace with the march of the age, and
represents its thought and enterprise, has so
much power that it becomes a part of the na-
tion itself. In England the law recognized
three great estates as embracing the whole
fabric of government and society. We have
added another in this nineteenth century,
and already it is the custom to speak of the
press as the "Fourth Estate."

There are no periods in history more ro-
mantic than those which record the adven-
tures and achievements of the explorer.
When God wished to show His chosen people
a mark of His beneficence he bade them go
forth and seek the Promised Land. No
chapter in the sacred record is more
interesting than that which tells of the forty-
years' journeying in the wilderness, the mira-
culous passage of the Red Sea, the cloud by day
and the pillar of fire by night, the manna
which fell from the sky and the water that
came from the rock. The legend of Janus
and his journey in search of the Golden Fleece
belongs to this fascinating literature. Every
nation has its legends of adventure and dis-
covery. We read of the shepherds who
wandered with their flocks, of apostles
who fled from persecution, of tribes of
warlike barbarians who founded empires
upon the wreck of enervated nationalities;
of armies who conquered with the sword. Coming
into modern days, we have the achieve-
ments of the Portuguese under such men as
Albuquerque; of the Italians under Columbus
and Vesputius; of the Spaniards under Pizarro
and Cortez and De Soto; of the English under
Cabot and Bradford and Penn and Raleigh;
of the Danes in the Arctic seas; the Dutch in
the East Indies and America; the Swedes
upon our own shores. Even now Russia
shows her young and growing strength in her
advance upon Persia and China. England
made her position in the ranks of the first
empire of the world when she colonized and
conquered India. And America never more
thoroughly compels the admiration and respect
of the world than when she builds railroads
and founds cities and establishes Common-
wealths in the country of the Seminole
and the Sioux. The history of civilization is never
more graphically written than in the history
of exploration and adventure.

Heretofore the efforts of the bold and far-
seeing men to plant civilization in the unknown
and savage countries of the world have been
little more than personal achievements
and experiences. When Francis Xavier
traversed Japan and the Abbe Hue
penetrated China they were missionaries,
bound by solemn vows in the service of
religion, inspired by the enthusiasm of Chris-
tianity and impelled by the discipline of a
mighty Church. When Columbus discovered
America he was simply a zealous adventurer,
burning with a passion for discovery, carrying a
flag which was given him with reluctance and
commanding men who followed him with ap-
prehension and dread. He gave Spain an
empire, which, had she been wise, would have
made her the mistress of two continents; and
his reward was to be carried home in chains.
The settlement of New England arose from
the persecutions of a bigoted king, while the
wild and reckless men who founded the Old
Dominion of Virginia were seeking a career
which they had thrown away in England. The
story of individual travellers; of Marco Polo
and Vambéry and Humboldt; of Dr. Kane
and Sir John Franklin; of Sir Samuel Baker
and Du Chailu and Livingstone—are stories
of personal enterprise and daring, sometimes
attended with hardship and death. These
men have contributed to science and knowl-
edge at the expense of their lives, and their
careers never cease to be read with a
fascinating interest.

When the HERALD equipped an expedition
to explore Africa, and find traces of the
famous Dr. Livingstone, it marked a new era
in journalism as the ripest phase of modern
civilization. It recognized the duty of the
press to be something more than merely to
stand still and print the news that came to it.
The nations were watching with interest and
sympathy the movements of this world-
renowned explorer. He had charged him-
self with the duty of solving the problems
involved in the mysterious and, so far
as we know, the marvellous countries
of interior Africa. Was it possible that a
country blessed by God with abundant ad-
vantages, with a mild climate, fruitful soil,
streams and lakes and valleys and mountains,
should be abandoned to the wild beast and
the still wilder savage? Was there no way
of making Africa a blessing and a comfort to
mankind, even as we have made America
and Europe? And when a bold and gifted
man set forth to penetrate these forbidding
wildernesses and deserts and forests
we awaited his return with impatience,
for the story of his journeyings would
be a contribution to our modern thought. When
the rumor of his death came to us the im-
pulse of nations as great as England and
of journals as great as the HERALD was to trace
him into his recesses and find whether he was
alive or dead—whether his discoveries were
in any way an addition to our sum of human
knowledge and discovery, and to give to the
world what he had lost his life, perhaps, in
the effort to give. The man selected by the
HERALD for this work was no ordinary man.
If Mr. Stanley—the rumor of whose death
comes to us by cable—has fallen in this duty
we mourn his fate, at the same time remem-
bering that the fate of all must come at last—
that in the service of a journal like the HERALD
men must give their lives, as they have, time
and again, serving the great newspaper in
scenes of war and discovery and disaster. The
man who falls by the wayside deserves as
much honor as he who wins the goal and carries
his flag to victory. This honor must be given
to Mr. Stanley. He was no ordinary
man, nor was this his first dangerous
adventure. When Sheridan made his

marvellous campaign against the Indians in
midwinter Mr. Stanley went with him, and in
company with two soldiers rode alone
through hundreds of miles of bleak
and snow-clad prairie to send us the tidings.
When the English made war upon Abyssinia
he joined Lord Napier, went through the cam-
paign and sent us the first news
of the fall of Magdala. He visited
Persia and the sites of Ninevah and
Babylon for the HERALD, and his success,
his zeal, his genius, his courage, fitted him for
the mission in search of Livingstone.

Whether he is alive or dead we point to his
work with pride. The representative journal
of America does what only great nations
have hitherto done. We are in hopes the
work Mr. Stanley set out to do will be done by
him and that he is alive to report it. But if
he has fallen we shall pay his memory all
honor and send others to carry the flag which
Death has taken from his hands.

The New York Charter—The Muddle at
Albany.

The charter prepared by the Committee of
Seventy is to be discussed in the Assembly to-
day, and ex-Mayor Havemeyer has called
upon every member of the committee to hurry
up to Albany to be present at the debate. Mr.
Havemeyer evidently imagines that the pres-
ence of seventy highly respectable citizens in
the lobby will have such an overwhelming in-
fluence upon the members as to induce them to
pass the charter in its original shape without
delay. We fear that such arguments as he
and his friends will be prepared to use will not
be found effective at the State Capitol. The
reformers with whom the famous Seventy—or
as many of them as are still unprovided
with office—will come in contact up
the river are accustomed to seek
more solid reasons for their votes
than the eloquence of those gentlemen can
supply. But, whatever may be the effect of
the outward pressure sought to be applied to
the Legislature by ex-Mayor Havemeyer, we
should like that gentleman to inform us
whether he regards the appearance of the
Committee of Seventy in the character of
Albany lobbyists as calculated to have a
beneficial influence upon the Legislature and
the public. Of course he will urge that the
intentions of these highly respectable theorists
are pure, that they are working for what they
believe to be the public good, that they use
only legitimate means—that is to say, reason-
ing and argument—to carry their point. This,
however, is the plea advanced by all the no-
torious lobby hacks at the State capital.
The Father of the Lobby, the venerable
Thurlow Weed, used to cloak his operations
years ago under a similar pretence; and he
and his partners in the printing jobbery to-day
assert the purity of their motives when they
pay out ten thousand dollars to a notorious
lobbyist to get a haul of one hundred and
eighty thousand dollars or thereabouts out of
the Supply bill, and bribe Clerks of the Sen-
ate and Assembly with a percentage on all the
work they can crowd into their hands. Tweed
had the same excuse when he bought up re-
publican members to vote for his own charter,
and Mr. Havemeyer will not find a fellow
lobbyist in Albany to-day who will not assure
him that he also is working for the public
good.

The Committee of Seventy have been heard
before the legislative committees, and their
work is now before the House for its action.
If we had any faith in the honesty and in-
tegrity of the present Legislature, which we have
not, we should advise them to deal with the
Septuagint charter just the same as they
would with suggestions coming from any other
respectable citizens—to adopt what may be
found good and practical in its provisions and
to reject all that is bad. It is their duty to
give New York a fundamental law under
which the city government can be honestly
and efficiently administered for the next
fifteen or twenty years, and if there
were seventy hundred highly respectable
lobbyists at their heels they should
not suffer themselves to be coerced
or cajoled into making any new experiments
on a city containing over a million of people.
Rip Van Winkle, just awaking from his sleep,
would scarcely have been looked upon by his
fellow townsmen as a good authority in draft-
ing village ordinances, and the visionary
schemes of German dreamers might more
safely be put to a practical test in some little
settlement on the Wisconsin prairies than in
the metropolis of the United States. The
minority representation theory that underlies
the charter of the Seventy has, it is true, been
experimented on before; but it is not the less
an experiment now, and the only one practi-
cal fact which appears undeniable is that, as
arranged by the committee's charter,
it would offer a more efficient and
liberal aid to corrupt bargains and
combinations than could be found
in all the laws ever conceived by the
Tammany Ring. It does not seem probable at
this time that any charter, framed with a single
regard to the public good, will be enacted by
the present Legislature, but New York should
at least be protected against this cumbersome
experiment. If a job is to be made out of our
new charter let it be as simple and direct as
one as possible. A few amendments to the
present law, legislating out such men as are
not to be included in the arrangement, and
legislating in all who are to take a hand in the
new deal, would be far preferable to such a
charter as ex-Mayor Havemeyer is now at-
tempting.

MR. DAWES ON COMMERCE.—The
bill Mr. Dawes has introduced in Congress
under the attractive pretence of reviving
commerce, which provides for the construc-
tion of ten iron steamships by government
money for commercial purposes, is another of
those jobs and expedients of which this Con-
gress is so prolific. It is not commerce that
needs reviving so much as American shipping
interests; but Mr. Dawes and other members
who would do this directly through the United
States Treasury begin at the wrong end and
upon a wrong principle. What we want is an
increase of steamship tonnage for foreign
trade, and the only and proper way to get this
now is to let our capitalists buy ships abroad
at the cheapest rate and then admit these ves-
sels to American registry. Nothing short of
this will accomplish the object, and all such
expedients as this of Mr. Dawes and that of
Mr. Boutwell must prove both ineffectual and
an unjust burden upon the taxpaying people.

The Revolt of the Politicians—The Money
Changers Out of the Temple.

The politicians seem to have revolted
against General Grant, and there is much ex-
citement in the taverns and legislative lobbies.
Some weeks since a politician named McClure,
who had been a member of the Pennsylvania
Legislature, and possesses a local fame as the
friend of Governor Curtin, the present Minister
to Russia, made a sensation in Penn-
sylvania by running for the Senate as a coal-
ition conservative candidate in opposition to
the regularly nominated candidate of the ad-
ministration. He was beaten, and, although
his vote was not as large as the democratic vote
cast in the district at the last election, the
fact that the successful republican had a
smaller majority than was given at the previous
election made a panic. So the anti-Grant
organs are in an uproar. The politicians begin
to fear there will be an "overthrow of Grant."
And, as if to add fuel to the flame, Colonel
Forney has suddenly resigned his position as
Collector of the Port in Philadelphia.

This act has made a good deal of ex-
citement in the country; but, upon analyzing
it, there is no new feature to change the situa-
tion. Colonel Forney says, in fact, that his
principal reason for resigning the place is that
he is sorry to have taken it at the outset. The
office, we are told, is an insignificant one,
as may be imagined when we remember
that it is the collection of customs at a
port where there is very little impor-
tation of merchandise. A politician as ex-
perienced as Colonel Forney might well
turn away in contempt from an office
which did not pay more than his election as-
sessments. An editor as brave as Colonel
Forney might be glad to retire from a position
that compelled him to sacrifice his independ-
ence as a journalist while it gave him no ade-
quate compensation—moral, pecuniary or
political. He deserves great honor for having
taken this step. No editor should sacrifice his
"independence" for any office. And no
partisan editor—not even as untiring
and sincere a partisan as Forney—is
justified in sacrificing his "journalistic in-
dependence" for five or six thousand
dollars a year and the kicks and cuffs of party
leaders, and the slanders of what he calls
"super-serviceable knaves" in the bargain.
But Colonel Forney makes a merit of
a natural and praiseworthy proceeding.
He means to put himself into the po-
sition of leading General Grant out of the
wilderness, and showing him the way to vic-
tory. He desires to support the politician,
McClure, whom, with charming irony,
he calls "a statesman;" he means
to restore friendly relations between the
President and Sumner, Greeley and Fenton;
and there are desperate men who are striv-
ing to sway the President, to whom he must
cry "Halt!" All of which we admit he could
not very well do from the steps of the Phila-
delphia Custom House. If he does not suc-
ceed in these elaborate enterprises the infer-
ence is that he will oppose Grant.

The fact that the politicians are in revolt
against Grant, and that as shrewd and ex-
perienced a politician as Colonel Forney leads
them, does not change the situation.
If the politicians elected a President,
or if even they made a Presidential
candidate, we might be anxious. They
are men who trade for power and place.
They follow any flag that wins. And their
senses become so blunted that in time they
mistake their own loudly expressed dis-
appointment for the anger of the people
and frequently are led by their own
noise to abandon the winning side. Presi-
dent Jackson had a revolt of a more
serious character than any that has
menaced Grant. Calhoun and Duff
Green and Samuel D. Ingham and Duane
and hundreds of other democrats fiercely op-
posed him; and with them was the stupendous power
of the United States Bank. But the people
saw Jackson's merits with that clearness
of vision which the people always re-
tain, and which no political mists can dim,
and they elected him again. In 1864 there
was a revolt against Lincoln. As great a man
as Chase was at the head of it. Fremont and
Wendell Phillips and Greeley and hundreds
of others took part. But the people saw
that Lincoln was honest and patient and true,
and that it was no cause for his displacement
that he had not appointed every politician to
office. We believe Colonel Forney took no
part in that movement, although he is about
the only conspicuous follower of the present
anti-Grant party that did not. He knows
what came of it! He will surely not imitate
the example of the foolish men who went to
Cleveland to nominate Fremont and Cochrane
by going with Schurz and Trumbull and Cox
and "the statesman" McClure to Cincinnati
to nominate some General like Hancock or
politician like Gratz Brown.

We can well understand why even the Phila-
delphia Custom House would be an indignity to
Colonel Forney, and that he should in time
throw the office back at Grant and publish to
the world that he had left Washington without
accepting his invitation to call at the White
House, at the very time when it would do the
President the greatest injury. But what griev-
ance has Mr. Sumner? That Senator has ad-
mitted publicly that he treated Grant in a
disdainful and insulting way. What grievance
has Mr. Greeley? The record showed the
other day that this great philanthropist, who
despises office-holding and strives to send all
men to the West, has really more appointments
in the Custom House than any other politician
in the State. What grievance has Governor
Fenton? He recommended men to office who
did not satisfy the President. The President
removed them and found better servants. Then
as to Mr. Wilkes—the real head of this move-
ment, the Murat of the column—is he not to
be reconciled? Why does Colonel Forney
omit this great editor from his list of pro-
posed reconciliations? Is there to be a
peace which leaves out this great po-
litical warrior? Is Senator Schurz to be
forgotten? Certainly Mr. Schurz needs the
President's aid, for he is a necessary
soliciting politician. And Mr. Seovel, of New
Jersey! He went all the way to Missouri
to denounce General Grant, and the all-em-
bracing mercy and charity which is to enfold
Sumner and Greeley and Fenton must not
omit Seovel. Likewise, according to the
HERALD despatches, there is "one Benjamin
F. Camp," now in Philadelphia, taking part
in the anti-Grant deliberations. We have

no knowledge of this gentleman, but he
is called into counsel by Mr. Greeley
and "the statesman McClure," and Colonel
Forney must see that he also is folded into
the Presidential bosom.

Well, gentlemen, this is all a merry
comedy, but it makes no impression upon the
country. If the money changers in the
Temple had been asked to go into
caucus and express their opinions of Christ
they would have evolved a series of indig-
nant resolutions. So, when the politicians,
hungry, half-fed and disappointed, set up
their despairing howls about reform, we re-
member the money changers. Above all we
honor the President for going his way and
doing his duty to the country, careless of the
praise or censure of mere politicians and
confident that a just people will, when the
time comes, give him his sure reward.

Assassination of the Governor General of
India.

His Excellency Earl Mayo, Governor Gen-
eral of British India, was assassinated on the
8th inst. He was stabbed by a Mohammedan
convict, and expired within a brief period
after receiving the wound. The scene of the
terrible event is located by our cable tele-
gram news from India, through London, at
Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands. We
were already aware that the Governor General
intended to make a tour of inspection of the
neighborhood in that direction, where some of
the most hardened and desperate felons in the
Anglo-Asiatic territory suffer under sentences
of penal punishment for crime. His Grace
the Duke of Argyll communicated the news of
the Earl's decease to the House of Lords, and
the intelligence was reiterated by Mr. Glad-
stone in the House of Commons yesterday
evening. Parliamentary tributes to the char-
acter and public services of the murdered no-
bleman were offered and recorded in both
branches of the Legislature. They were amply
earned, and well merited officially. The
British Crown has not been, perhaps, ever
served by a more zealous, animated and effi-
cient ruler in India, at least when we take into
consideration her present policy in that part
of the world, and the new ideas which are
now floating over the empires of the far
East, as contrasted with her disciplinary
code, it was executed under Warren Hastings.
Lord Mayo met many of the native chiefs
in magnificent Durbar, or council, some short
time since, and with his own hand, by order
of Queen Victoria, decorated a few of them
with the brilliant insignia of the newly
instituted Order of the Star of India. It was
scarcely sufficient, however. The Asiatics
feel that they are men. Education, with the
enlightenment of the electric spark, is warm-
ing their mind and prompting their hearts to
inquire—

How long shall millions still kneel down
And ask of thousands what's their own?

Lord Mayo was compelled to enforce many
severe sentences against native disaffection
just lately. Men were again blown from the
mouths of cannon for the crime of mutiny.
The Looshais are in arms in their mountain
fastnesses, and the entire territory of North-
western India remains agitated by the
knowledge of the fact. Religious fanaticism
is neutralizing British Christian missionary
effort at different points. It is alleged, indeed,
that the native traditional reports of the
efforts of Francis Xavier's system of propa-
gandism in former years find more favor
among the tribes of India to-day than the
best directed work of the Bible
Society of London. Be these things as
they may, it is easy to see that the
deed of assassination of a great officer of
British state in India by a Mohammedan con-
vict, just at present, is not an occurrence cal-
culated to evoke special wonder, however it
may be deplored. Lord Mayo was not be-
lieved by his tenantry in Ireland. It has been
charged against him that he was a cruel and
exacting landlord. A HERALD special writer
visited his estates some short time since and
found the tenantry in a miserable condition in
many of the districts. He may not have been
a humane ruler in the foreign possession in
which he has just died. His actual public
antecedents at home or his inferential mode
of government abroad, however, present no
justification for the act of his murder. This
must be sought for in the spirit of Moham-
medanism and the revengeful motive which im-
pels a convict criminal heart. 'Change was
moved sensibly by the first news of the assault,
and Indian securities depreciated universally.

The Progress of Corruption at Albany—Is
the Present Legislature for Sale to the
Erie Ring?

It is not encouraging to those of our citizens
who voted last fall without regard to party in
the cause of reform to know that the State
Legislature, now in session at Albany, prom-
ises to leave behind it a record more in-
famous than that which has blackened its
notorious predecessors of the last three years.
Yet there are no indications that the lobby
are to have things all their own way this ses-
sion, and that the members of both houses are
as ready to sell themselves like cattle as were
the men who last year and the year before
hung about the rooms of the Erie
Ring and the Tammany Ring, and
received their bribes almost without an
attempt at concealment. Early in the session
Senator O'Brien introduced a bill to repeal
one of the most rascally of the many rascally
laws passed for the special benefit of Gould,
Lane and their associates of the Erie Railroad
Ring—the Classification act. This act, which
was notoriously carried through the Senate
and Assembly by bribery and corruption,
gave perpetuity to the rule of the men who
had seized upon and held the property of the
Erie stockholders in defiance of law. With-
out it, in spite of the convenient friendship of
Judges and the purchased aid of the Legisla-
ture, the rule of the Gould and Fisk combina-
tion would have been of short duration. Yet
Senator O'Brien's bill still hangs in com-
mittee, and it is now openly boasted that it
can never pass the Senate.

From the commencement of the session the
Erie lobby has been busily at work with the
members, and there is too much reason to
fear, has succeeded in buying up enough votes
to defeat any bill that seeks to interfere with
the rule of the present Ring. The reform
Legislature, with a republican majority of
three-fourths in both houses, was elected
especially to overthrow this Ring as
Tammany was overthrown by the people and

the courts. Before election the pledges of
the organs of the majority were freely
made on behalf of the republican candi-
dates that if successful one of their first acts
would be to repeal the scandalous special
legislation of the past three years, and to
break the power of the men who hold the Erie
Railroad in their grasp. These pledges can-
not be broken without destroying the party
that made them. The reform Legislature is
bound to the people to end the reign of the
Erie Ring; and yet, with over three-fourths
majority, they hesitate to repeal the law that
alone gives it life and power. There is but
one explanation of this conduct—and the peo-
ple will hold it to be proven without
the aid of investigating commit-
tees—the reform legislators who were
elected to overthrow the Erie Ring have been
bought up with money to betray their trust.
Let Senator O'Brien insist upon bringing his
bill to a vote in the Senate when every seat is
full, and the yeas and nays can be put on
record. We shall then see what Senators have
been purchased by this powerful and unscrup-
ulous combination, for it is certain that no
reform member will vote at the bidding of
Gould and Lane unless they have been fur-
nished with very substantial reasons for be-
traying their constituents.

Congress Yesterday—Legislation in Embryo—
The Women Suffragists—The Chicago Re-
lief Bill Reconsidered.

As usual on Mondays, a large mass of
embryonic legislative matter was deposited
yesterday in the House and distributed among
the various committees, where but a very
small percentage of it will ever be hatched
and vivified. A couple of propositions so
disposed of had reference to our prostrate
commerce. One was a bill introduced by Mr.
Dawes, of Massachusetts, professing in its title
to be for the revival of commerce, but pro-
viding merely for the construction of ten first
class iron steamships, and the use of the same
by the aid of government bounties and sub-
sidies. Evidently that bill falls very short of
the mark. Another bill for the same
general object was introduced by Mr.
Banks, of Massachusetts; but that
was understood to be the project
prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and
submitted to the House Committee on Com-
merce last week, proposing a bounty on
wooden and iron steam and sailing vessels and
the renewal of the fishery bounties. That, as
we endeavored to show at the time, will also
fail to reach the end proposed. Our com-
merce is not to be revived and stimulated by
any such half-way contrivances. Let the
fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts be at
liberty to buy their boats and their nets and
tackle and salt, and all the appurtenances of
their calling, wherever they can get them
cheapest, and free from tariff exactions, and
they will ask no other favor from the govern-
ment to enable them to compete successfully
with the fishermen of the British Provinces.
If, after they are placed upon that footing of
equality, they will still be unable to hold their
own, it will be time enough to con-
sider the question of boosting them up
with bounties. And so it is, too, with our
merchants and shipbuilders. Give the former
the same rights which the merchants of all
other maritime nations have, to buy their ships
in the best and cheapest market, and give to
the latter the materials for their business free
from taxation, and neither the one class nor
the other will ask or need bounty from the
government. But anything short of this as
a mode of relief will prove utterly ineffectual
in promoting any general and permanent im-
provement in our shipping and commercial
interests. The Chamber of Commerce of this
city gives expression to the same opinion, in
a memorial presented to the House yesterday
by Mr. James Brooks. The chances of ob-
taining such legislative relief from this Con-
gress are, we are aware, very slight; but still
it is as well to keep the public attention di-
rected to the subject, in the hope that popular
sentiment may make itself felt sooner or later.

The women suffragists made yesterday an
unsuccessful attempt to obtain a footing on
the floor of the House. Mr. Kelley, of Penn-
sylvania, the champion of the pig-iron inter-
ests of his State, and the opponent of all tariff
reform that might injure those interests, could
not resist the seductive influences of the
women who want to be politicians, and he
consented to offer a resolution that three of
the petticoated agitators should be heard at
the bar of the House next Saturday in an
argument for the right of the sex to attend
primaries and run for Congress. The resolu-
tion actually got the affirmative vote of eighty-
seven members, comprising many prominent
men of both political parties; but the unim-
pressionable were in a majority of nine, and
the resolution was rejected. Of course the
women will not stay beaten. They will insist
at least on their primitive prerogative of being
heard, and we may regard it as a foregone
conclusion that some Saturday's session will
be snatched from buncombe and consecrated to
feminine oratory.